

CRICKET.

HONGKONG v. THE REST OF THE COLONY.

Hongkong only narrowly escaped suffering an innings defeat at the hands of The Rest in the match on Saturday. They commenced their second venture with arrears of 143 to make up, and it was only a fine ninth-wicket stand by Lieut. Colonel Morgan and E. B. Reed that enabled them to wipe them off. Scores and analyses:—

HONGKONG, FIRST INNINGS.

T. E. Pearce, b Hamilton	14
H. H. Taylor, b Bird	2
C. A. Hooper, b Hamilton	1
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Bird	15
Lt. Col. Morgan, b Marley	20
H. A. Brand, not out	40
E. R. Brand, b Bird, b Marley	9
A. Whitmarsh, b Braga	6
Dr. J. Glanville, b Braga	6
D. E. Donnelly, c Sutton, b Braga	10
P. Jacks, b Braga	10
Extras	8
Total	131

Bowling Analysis.

Bird	0	1	2	5	2
Hamilton	0	0	0	31	2
Braga	7	0	30	4	
Marley	5	0	37	2	

THE REST.

A. A. Claxton, c Hooper, b Reed	39
G. E. Marley, b Reed	5
L. M. Whyte, b Reed	0
R. C. Wiggall, lbw, b Reed	38
Major Robertson, c Hooper, b Reed	42
J. V. Bragg, c Mitchell, b Donnelly	41
J. P. Robinson, c Mitchell, b Taylor	31
P. T. Lambie, c Pearce, b Taylor	2
E. W. Hamilton, b Brand	55
F. Sutton, not out	14
R. E. O. Bird, b Brand	6
Extras	6
Total	273

Bowling Analysis.

Brand	0	1	69	2
Reed	19	3	81	5
Taylor	10	0	55	2
Donnelly	8	0	27	1
Morgan	2	0	17	0
Glanville	2	0	15	0

HONGKONG, SECOND INNINGS.

P. Jacks, lbw, b Bird	4
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Braga	23
D. E. Donnelly, c Braga, b Bird	25
H. H. Taylor, lbw, b Hamilton	0
C. Hooper, c Bird, b Hamilton	0
R. A. Brand, c Braga, b Hamilton	15
A. Whitmarsh, c and b Marley	19
Dr. Glanville, c Bird, b Braga	3
Lt. Col. Morgan, b Marley	38
E. B. Reed, not out	14
T. E. Pearce, c Claxton, b Bird	14
Extras	8
Total	158

Bowling Analysis.

Bird	0	1	42	3
Whitmarsh	3	0	21	0
Hamilton	0	0	19	3
Braga	6	0	28	2
Marley	5	0	33	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH: EAST v. WEST.

The exhibition game on Saturday, between teams styled respectively "East" and "West," composed of players from Clubs in the Second Division of the Hongkong League, provided a really brilliant display of football, much superior to the preceding holiday game. The East (Chinese and Indians) were the better team, and were unlucky not to have won by a good margin. Their forwards combined with accuracy and judgment and their movements were invariably characterized by cleverness and thrustfulness. The left wing in particular played splendidly, the inside man shooting powerfully and accurately and the winger outwitting the opposing defence with astonishing ease again and again. The work of Abbas and Cheung Wing Hon at back was the greatest feature of the game, however. These two men tackled and kicked with mature judgment and remarkable certainty against a bustling forward line, and gave generally one of the most accomplished exhibitions of back play seen in Hongkong this season. The West, although certain members of the combination performed much excellent individual work, were never so united in their efforts as the East, and at times their play was extremely disjointed. Their forward rank were quite good, but the backs were frequently uncomfortable, and kicked wildly. Viveash, at centre-half, was always on the ball, and in attack and defence rendered invaluable aid to his side. Dixon also played well against a very troublesome wing, while P. Hyndman was the foremost man in the West's front line.

The game opened brightly, and both goals were visited in rapid turn. The West were the first to score, Taylor taking advantage of a clear opening and shooting high up into the goal far from the custodian's reach. It was not long before the same player put the East ahead before the equaliser came, through Ogley, and the same player put the East ahead before the

interval. In the second half the East persistently attacked the opposing goal, but were unable to add to their lead, and in the last few minutes the West drew the scores level, Clemo scoring with a hand drive from close quarters after a scramble around the East's goal.

Mr. W. V. Pennell was the referee, and the teams were:—

West.—Van Langenberg (Kowloon); A. Cordiero (St. Joseph's) and G. Best (Kowloon); D. Dixon (University), W. H. Viveash (Diocesan School, Captain) and F. Ross (Kowloon); H. Hyndman, (St. Joseph's), T. Taylor (Kowloon), A. Goldenberg (St. Joseph's), P. Hyndman (St. Joseph's), and F. Clemo (Kowloon). East.—Leung Yut Tong (Confucius); H. Abbas (Islamica) and Cheung Wing Hon (Lam Liong); Y. Abbas, H. Johnson, and Y. Mohammed (Islamica); Leung Wing Tai (Lam Liong), E. A. Moosdeen (Islamica, Captain), W. Ogley (Kowloon), Au Kit Sang (Confucius), and Kwok Po Kun (Lam Liong).

A collection on the ground, taken by Leading Signaller Moore and Browning, for the Tobacco Fund realised the comparatively small sum of \$28.83. The gate receipts brought the total to \$44 odd.

POLICE CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

The annual entertainment and sports organised by members of the Police Force for the enjoyment of their wives and children were held on New Year's Day on the Police Recreation Ground at Happy Valley, and were indubitably a great success. The inevitable Christmas tree had been planted in the centre of the enclosure, Sergeant T. Pitt, appropriately dressed, taking the time-honoured rôle of Father Christmas. There were coconut-shies and races, and other amusements, and all thoroughly entered into the joyous spirit of the occasion. Inspector Withers (Chairman), Inspector Gordon (Hon. Secretary), Inspector Gerrard, Inspector Sim, Inspector Angus, Sgt. Pitt, Lance-Sergeant Grimmer and P. C. Nicol were the Committee responsible for the arrangement of the afternoon's programme, and they did everything possible to further the happiness of the women and children.

The prizes were presented by Mrs. McVaine Messer (wife of the Hon. Captain Superintendent). At the conclusion of this ceremony, Mrs. Messer was presented with a bouquet by Inspector Gordon, on behalf of the Recreation Club, and was heartily thanked for her good offices.

The full band of the 74th Punjab Regiment rendered agreeable selections.

NEW POLITENESS OF WAR TIME.

HOW PUBLIC MANNERS ARE IMPROVING.

The war is making the nation more polite, observes a writer in a London paper. It is apparent every day as we walk through the streets, as we sit in trams and buses, that this new code pervades all classes of the community. Perhaps it would be truer to say that we had become less impolite and more considerate for the whims and eccentricities and comforts of others.

The new politeness has led to queer reversals of customs. Take an incident that happened the other Sunday in a Tibury train. Some young Government workers, obviously tired after the day's toil, jumped into a crowded carriage. Two old bearded men instantly offered their seats. It seemed quite the proper thing to do. "You've been working all day, my lad, and want a sit down," one of the old men said. "I'm only out for fresh air," and the young man accepted the proffered seats with a polite "Thank you."

You will see the same sort of thing in the Tubes—old men and ladies offering their seats to tired soldiers and sailors.

The lady bus conductor is with us now. Her presence is a wonderful preservative of common politeness among the passengers, and the lady ticket collector at the railway stations, the lady bookstall keepers, the postwomen, and the liftwomen are responsible for less disputing over things that do not matter.

But even outside the feminine influence men have become more courteous towards each other. Do we wrangle now over the corner seat in the railway carriage or become querulous when the man opposite wants the window up or down? Do we fume when our trains are late, as they invariably are? Do we grumble at the minor perils that beset us in the semi-darkness of the streets or at the utter hopelessness of trying to find a train after sunset. These are worries that have disappeared in the welter of war. Rudeness is lost in the greater issues at stake.

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, of Saigon, reports as follows:—Our market is weak and prices are easier. No transactions have been done in any direction other than Hongkong and Singapore.

The total amount of rice exported from the 1st January up till the 14th December is 1,039,457 tons against 1,232,675 tons in 1914.

We quote to-day White rice, No. 2 Sifted Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.00 per picul f.o.b. Saigon, for February shipment.

HUMOUR IN COURT.

JUDGE PARRY'S BUDGET OF STORIES.

In the Music Hall, George Street, Edinburgh, Judge Parry, the well-known judge, playwright and author, delighted a comfortably filled "house" with an excellent lecture on "A Day in the County Court." His Humour and Pathos—with humour easily predominating.

Here are some of the stories he related:—The other day, he said, a County Court colleague of his asked his opinion upon the following proposition: "That had been put before him by a charwoman in the East End of London. This spoke the charwoman:—'You see, sir, we've an American organ in our house which was bought on the 'ire system for our Sarah wot's took to music. Could you tell us, if it's destroyed by a Zeppelin do I pay or do the 'ire system people?'

Discussing the work of the County Court, and the kind of cases it deals with, the lecturer remarked that if the law wife had brought King Alfred into the County Court for burning the cakes, no doubt Alfred would have pleaded that it was an accident "arising out of and in the course of his employment."

Yearly statistics, he went on, showed how the work of the court was always increasing. In one thing only it had remained steady—the judges' salaries had never been raised.

Discussing the court procedure of witnesses taking the oath, he told an anecdote of Judge Chalmers, perhaps the County Judge who ever adorned the County Court, who once said: "If the witnesses were made to bet a shilling with the judge that he would tell the truth, and the judge had to judge whether he had won the bet or not, it would not only satisfy the sporting instinct of the English, but would do away with a great deal of perjury."

A MANIA FOR FRIED FISH SHOPS.

Dealing at length with workmen's compensation, and, in the case of fatal accidents, with the care that the court took to see that the widow's compensation money was expended to the best advantage, Judge Parry remarked that every widow wanted to go into business with the compensation money, and the most popular business was that of the fried fish shop.

Such a widow was surrounded by agents and friends who had an unsuccessful business to sell, and both would-be buyer and seller came into the court chambers to find a hard-headed judge who wanted to see books and invoices, and to have proof of the weekly takings before he would allow the widow to invest her money.

To the widowed soul fried fish was synonymous with fortune. A common case was for a widow to buy a business, fail, and then bring in action of fraudulent misrepresentation against the seller. In cases of this sort failure was due not so much to the fraudulent statement of the seller as to the culinary influence of the buyer.

Other ways of disposing of the compensation money were told.

The lecturer recalled the case of a young widow who had married again coming to him with her husband with a scheme of going out to America. He seemed an excellent plan, and after full discussion a big sum of money was paid out for equipment and travelling expenses. The couple agreed to write from abroad for the remainder when they settled down. For months nothing was heard, and then the widow turned up with a black eye and a new baby. They had never been nearer America than Blackpool, where, after a long spree, the man deserted.

"That," said Judge Parry, "was the story of my failures in such matters." Now, of days when such a couple wanted their money out to go abroad, he referred them to a society which took their tickets, arranged for their passage, and did everything in fact for them. Very often when informed of this paternal society their emigration ideas vanished.

A TOMBSTONE STORY.

One widow he encountered wanted to devote part of her compensation allowance to erecting a tombstone for her deceased one. He persuaded her to postpone withdrawing money for the tombstone, and said he would discuss the matter with her in twelve months.

A year later she put in an appearance, and after Judge Parry had remarked to her that there were other ways of showing respect than by erecting tombstones, she informed him that she was not going to withdraw the money.

"Well," said he, "I am glad you see it in such a sensible light. You will not regret it."

"No, sir, perhaps I shan't," came the reply. "No, sir, I'm going to be married again."

Remarking that the easy credit system, such as buying on the instalment plan, which was available to the poor, resulted in a lot of debt and trouble, the lecturer related a talk he had with a young married man and his wife, who had purchased a cheap, showy, expensive sideboard, wholly beyond their means.

"It had been seized to be sold for rent," he had been told. "Why did you buy it?" asked the Judge.

"My wife wanted it."

"Still, why buy it?"

"Well," was the answer, "she didn't want it, but the man who sold it seemed to instil it into her."

A ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

As wives occasionally got extravagant, and ran into debt, it was no uncommon thing, said the lecturer, to see notices like this in the newspapers:—John Smith, will not be responsible for any debts my wife, Elizabeth Smith, may contract after this date.

One John Smith was somewhat surprised to see the following week this insertion. Our market is weak and prices are easier. No transactions have been done in any direction other than Hongkong and Singapore.

ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

GERMAN MAJOR'S ADVICE TO GENERALS.

"VOLUNTARY RETIREMENT."

A very interesting article on the general military situation on the Western front appears in the Dusseldorf *General Anzeiger* from the pen of Major A. D. von Schreiberhufen, of Berlin. He claims that the great Anglo-French offensive on the line Lille-Arras against German positions in the Champagne came to an end in the middle of October, but believes that, "in spite of the checks which the English and French have received," they are preparing for a further offensive, for their object must be to drive the Germans from Belgium and Northern France.

This can only be attained by an offensive on a grand scale. By acting merely on the defensive they can well prevent the Germans from advancing any further, but they can never liberate the country from the invader. The more their undertakings are checked at other places, the greater the necessity for the enemy to achieve a decisive result in their own country.

We must reckon therefore in the near future with a repetition of the Anglo-French offensive and a renewal of the big battles.

The Germans, declares the major, are preparing for this offensive. They are well aware of the attempts of the French to march out the weak spots in their line.

We are endeavouring to improve and strengthen our positions in every direction. For this purpose it is necessary that those points in the French positions that lie immediately in front of the German lines, and which might serve for a surprise attack at close quarters, should be taken. They must be stormed, and the enemy must be driven out of them.

PLAINS OF THE CHAMPAGNE.

In the flat plains of the Champagne are some hills which are of no great importance in themselves, but which, owing to the flatness of the country, are commanding positions. In so far as they are immediately in front of the German lines they must be stormed and taken at any cost, because experience teaches that they are the decisive points of the battle, and are of the utmost importance, owing to the observations that can be made from them and the artillery fire that can be directed from them.

At the same time the major advises the German generals to withdraw from certain points, thereby preparing the public for their retreat by explaining it on strategic grounds.

"On the other hand," he writes, "isolated points of the German position have been pushed forward in front of their general line of defence, and being in an unfavourable situation, and being surrounded by the enemy, it may, therefore, be assumed that the enemy will direct their first attacks against these points in any fresh encircling movement that they may attempt to make. They would be very difficult to hold, and would require strong forces and great sacrifices. In the majority of cases this would be out of all proportion to their tactical importance."

RETIRE TO THE REAR.

"It would appear, therefore, better to give them up at once, and to occupy the more favourable positions at the rear, which can be successfully held. This voluntary retirement would also carry with it the great advantage that these fortified positions could be destroyed and levelled with the ground, so that they could not afford any cover to the enemy. With this object in view several portions of trenches in an unfavourable position have been evacuated on the West front and in the Champagne. The importance of the contest in the Western theatre of the war must not be overlooked," he adds.

With extraordinary efforts and heroism our troops are holding the line courageously in the wearisome war of positions. They are repulsing all the hostile attacks and are firmly secured in their positions. We owe it to our endurance and bravery that we can win, large forces in the other fields of war without anxiety, while our rear and flanks are protected, and can thus bring the enemy to his knees."

From all this it would appear that the Germans are anxious about the next move on the West, for they have undoubtedly weakened their line. And this was the real reason for their surrender of "so many strategically unfavourable positions" without a blow.

ed. One interpreter said it was a receipt for the goods in question; the other said it was an order for a new pair of boots. A third interpreter had his services enlisted before the Hebrew document was properly translated.

THE MISSING TROUSERS.

"Women," said the lecturer, "make best advocates." He instanced a case in proof. A woman plaintiff came into the Salford Court, and an elderly collier, the defendant, was opposite to her. The action was for the recovery of 8s. The lady stated her case. She said:—"I lent that man's missus my man's Sunday trousers to pay her rent, and I want them back." That statement was as complete as could be. If the trousers would have been worth 2500 a lawyer would have filled several pages with the claim, but would not have stated it better, said Judge Parry, who remarked that in the extreme the man to whom the missing trousers belonged said that "you woman and my missus drank away the trousers."

When the judge asked for further particulars, the witness replied leisurely:—"Why, the whole street knows about them trousers." Judge Parry replied that he did not live in the street and knew nothing about the trousers, but the witness could scarcely credit such ignorance. Fuller evidence revealed the fact that the lost garment had been pawned to quench the thirst of a couple of scheming-wives.

In one case where he had occasion to rebuke a man for backing up his wife by relating an absurd story which he knew could not be true, the judge remarked to him: "Candidly, I don't believe a word of your wife's story." "You may do as you like," replied the man, "but I've got to believe it."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR

GOLF.

SPALDING'S "GOLD MEDAL"

CLUBS.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$5.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.75 EACH.

R. FORGAN'S CELEBRATED CLUBS.

MADE AT ST. ANDREW'S.

DRIVERS AND BRASSIES

PRICE \$4.50 EACH.

IRONS

PRICE \$4.00 EACH.

TAYLOR'S AUTOGRAPH CLUBS.

ALL MODELS.

PRICE \$3.50 EACH

LADIES' AND LEFT-HANDED CLUBS.

STOCKED IN ALL MODELS.

GOLF SCORERS, CADDY BAGS, CLOCK GOLF.

GOLF PAINT, TEES, CAPTIVE GOLF, ETC.

JUST ARRIVED: NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

SPALDING'S G. M. TENNIS RACKETS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

MILD—COOL—FRAGRANT.

ROSITA

One of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected SUMATRA TOBACCO by experienced workmen.

ONE TRIAL makes you a Customer.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25.

Obtainable at:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

GRÆCO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

SHERIFF & BROS., 30, QUEEN'S RD. CENTL.

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SOLE IMPORTER:

WILLEM HEYBLUM,

POWELL'S BUILDINGS.

PHONE: 1687,

Hongkong, 30th December, 1915.

[1176]

SWELLINGS DISAPPEAR when you rub in LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

The pain goes right away and the swelling itself disappears with a few applications. It is utterly useless to suffer. It is useless to pay big doctor's bills, and then to find yourself no better. For 1/4 you can buy a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

and cure yourself. Safe and certain.

In hundreds of cases LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has relieved and cured the so-called "incurable swellings." For swellings of the joints, or limbs, bruises or contusions, sprains, strains, pains and aches.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[1950-28]

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 2nd to 6th January, 1916.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day	Time	Mean	Height	Mean	Height
Jan. 2	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Jan. 2	7 22	4 3	11 30	1 8	
Jan. 3	6 18	7 6	11 44	5 4	
Jan. 3	8 36	4 2	12 21	1 1	
Jan. 4	7 18	3 1	13 52	3 5	
Jan. 4	9 40	4 2	3 6	0 6	
Jan. 5	8 7	3 5	1 21	3 5	
Jan. 5	10 31	4 3	3 49	0 1	
Jan. 6	8 52	3 6	2 11	3 4	
Jan. 6	11 17	4 3	4 31	0 0	
Jan. 7	9 40	3 5	3 0	2 3	
Jan. 7	11 53	4 4	5 13	0 2	
Jan. 8	10 41	3 2	3 50	3 2	
Jan. 8	12 34	4 5	5 55	0 5	
	1 24	7 6	3 42	3 2	

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY

CO. TOKIO JAPAN

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

NITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

[1176]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

BETWEEN Union Church and bottom of Garden Road or on Tram Car between 10.30 and 11 P.M. on 31st December, a GOLD CHAIN set with Garnets, inscription on back containing 4 initials. Finder will be rewarded at CENTRAL POLICE STATION.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916. [1354]

LOST.

A T Magazine Gap on the night of the 30th December, a BULL TERRIER DOG, all White. Reward.
A. H. SKELTON,
Care of Lane, Crawford & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1350]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I, the Undersigned, have entirely severed my connection with Messrs. VIEIRA & Co. of Nos. 50 and 52, Queen's Road Central, as from the 31st December, 1915.
JOSE MARIA VIEIRA.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1346]

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch Establishment in HANTON. Our former agent Mr. G. E. HUYGEN ceases to represent us.
W. A. HANNIBAL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1346]

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that we have taken Mr. EDGAR DAVIDSON into Partnership as from the 1st day of January, 1916. The Business will be carried on for the future under the same firm name as heretofore.
HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors and Notaries,
8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1347]

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESSES OF ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS carried on by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL WOOD, (under the style of IRONAS, Adams & Wood) in Canton have amalgamated as from this date and will henceforth be conducted by the undersigned.
The new firm's name will be LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD, and the Business of the firm will be carried on at their Offices in Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.
COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.,
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.,
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1348]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Office to No. 14, CHATER ROAD (premises formerly occupied by Carlowitz & Co.)
J. M. ALVES & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [1349]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have This Day REMOVED our Town Office from Alexandra Buildings to 1st Floor, HOTEL MANROSE.
BANKER & Co.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1355]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF 10,000 NEW SHARES.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS RESIDENT IN THE COLONY are reminded that applications for new shares, as above, must be lodged with the Company's Bankers in Hongkong, the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, not later than the 31st December, 1915.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1334]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making inquiries in respect of the DEBENTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's Office in Hongkong.
All applications for Debentures must be sent in before the 20th February, 1916.
Forms may be had on application.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [1341]

CHINESE CURIOS.

A CHINESE has lately brought from Peking many kinds of CURIOS. The collection is on view at the Ming Lee Boarding House, No. 119, Connaught Road Central, First Floor, and may be seen any day between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. All those who are interested in such articles are cordially invited to pay a visit of inspection.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1915. [1337]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th Dec., 1915. [1338]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

8% FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS.)

PAYMENT OF THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST due on 1st January, 1916 will be made on presentation of Coupon No. 7 at any of the undermentioned Banks, viz.:-

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, or Hongkong.
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Hongkong.
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, Tientsin & Shanghai.
BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, Hongkong only.
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ltd., Tientsin & Shanghai.
BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRA-GER, Hongkong only.

The Interest less Income Tax at 2s. and 6d. in the £, will be:-
On £20 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 12 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 2 1 1/2

Net amount payable 9 10 4 1/2

On £100 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 3 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 10 6

Net amount payable 22 0 6

On £500 Bonds, s. d.
Per Coupon (Gross) 15 0 0
Less Tax at 2/6d. in the £ 2 12 6

Net amount payable 12 7 6

Payment will be made in Tientsin at the Demand Baring rate of exchange of the day the Coupon is presented.

By Order, THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, W. S. NATHAN, General Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [1343]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

THIRD DRAWING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undermentioned numbers of Debentures of the total value of £24,000 were drawn on the Third day of November, 1915, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of WATSON, FITZMAURICE, TURNER, one of the Directors, ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY, Secretary of the Company, and JOHN WILLIAM PETER JAURALDE, of 7/8 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., Notary Public.

The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1916, at either of the following places:-

In London:-At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 5, London Wall Buildings, E.C.;

In China:-At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

6 BONDS OF £500 EACH, NUMBERED:-

40 55 106 154 157 191

70 BONDS OF £100 EACH, NUMBERED:-

301 319 377 534 637 694

724 772 782 915 1025 1035

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THE WAR.

P. & O. "PERSIA" TORPEDOED.

OVER 250 LOST: 158 SAVED.

GREAT RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIAN LINES BROKEN.

MONTENEGRINS THROW ENEMY BACK.

SERBIAN MONARCH AT SALONIKA.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

P. & O. "PERSIA" TORPEDOED.

MOST OF PASSENGERS AND CREW LOST.

LONDON, January 1st.
Lloyd announces that the P. and O. s.s. *Persia* was sunk on Dec. 30th. Most of the passengers and crew are lost. The ship was bound from London to Bombay.

The *Persia* was sunk at one o'clock in the afternoon. Four boats got clear. The *Persia* was of 7,074 tons and had a speed of eighteen knots an hour. She had all up-to-date improvements.

The P. and O. Company states that the last direct information of the ship was on Dec. 28th.

The vessel carried a large number of passengers and a considerable crew, but at present official figures are not available.

There were three Americans on board.

LATER.

OVER 100 WOMEN AND CHILDREN ABOARD.

The passenger list of the *Persia* shows there was a total of 231 booked from London of whom there were 87 women and 25 children.

The crew of the *Persia* numbered between two and three hundred, mostly lascars; thus if the four boats which got away, had their full complement of sixty, the death-roll would be in the region of two hundred.

An official message says the *Persia* was sunk off Crete.

A steamer which is conveying the survivors from the four boats, which alone got away, is expected in Alexandria to-day.

An official message says the *Persia* was torpedoed.

The *Persia* was last reported from Malta on December 28th.

SHOCK TO THE PUBLIC.

The shock to the public recalls that caused by the sinking of the *Lusitania*, especially after the immunity these passenger steamers have hitherto enjoyed.

AMERICA'S "UNPLEASANT IMPRESSION."

WASHINGTON, January 2nd.
The torpedoing of the *Persia* has created a most unpleasant impression upon the State Department, which inclined to take a rosy view as the result of the *Ancona* negotiations. It is believed that sufficient time had elapsed to enable Austria to forbid submarines to torpedo ships without removing non-combatants.

There is little doubt that the sinking of the *Persia* will mean new diplomatic action, and the American Consul at Alexandria has been instructed to send immediate information.

The Americans aboard the *Persia* were Mr. McNeely (American Consul at Aden), the financier, Mr. Grant, bound for Bombay, and a schoolboy named Rose, who was expected to land at Gibraltar. The vessel was heavily laden with parcel-post, but carried no war materials. Lord Montagu was going to Bombay as Inspector for Mechanical Transport Vehicles in India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OVER 250 PERISH: 158 RESCUED.

It is officially announced that 158 survivors have arrived at Alexandria. The survivors include passengers and crew. The former are believed to be about 80 in number.

Lloyd's gives the following figures of survivors:—Passengers, 59 (of whom 17 were women); white crew, 39; lascars, 59.

Under more survivors are picked up, the death-roll would appear to be between 250 and 300.

It is understood that Col. the Hon. Clive Bigham was among those saved.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK.

PARIS, January 1st.

A communiqué states that, prior to the fight at Durazzo, the French submarine *Monge* was sunk by an enemy cruiser off Cattaro. The majority of the crew were rescued.

THE "NATAL" DISASTER.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The survivors of H.M.S. *Natal* are 14 officers and 373 men. The chief officers saved are Lieut-Commander Tyndall, Lieut. Fildes, Engineer-Commander Greeham, Captain of Marines Hazoon, Fleet-Surgeon Tuck, Sub-Lieut. Price, and Chaplain Driscoll.

The Admiralty announces that 25 officers perished, including Captain Back, Commander Hutchings, and Lieut-Commanders Murray and Harrison.

ENEMY TRANSPORT SUNK.

PARIS, January 1st.

A French submarine has sunk an enemy transport in the Adriatic.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRIAN LINES SMASHED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Russians are still silent concerning the Bessarabian battles, apparently in accordance with the policy, followed in the great offensive early in the war, of waiting till a decisive score, but Austrian communiqués indicate clearly that the Russian attacks in Galicia are becoming more violent and more important and are not confined to the Bessarabian front, but are extending to the east of the River Strypa.

The Russians succeeded in smashing the Austrian lines at several points. The Austrians only claim that their artillery stopped the Russian advance, which indicates that the advance is only partially stopped.

Though the Austrian communiqué asserts that the Russian losses were excessive, they only mention that "493 Russian dead were found at two points."

RIVER STYR CROSSED.

PETROGRAD, January 2nd.

A communiqué says that desperate fighting is in progress south of the Pripiet River.

The Russians crossed the river Strypa between the Kovel-Sarny railway and Tcheratovsk and held the ground against repeated counter-attacks.

The Russians also advanced north of Olyk, occupied two lines of enemy trenches in the River Strypa region, drove back the enemy to the right bank of the Dniester, and between the Dniester and the Rumanian frontier broke through enemy entanglements and consolidated the captured ground.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PORTION OF GERMAN TRENCHES SEIZED.

LONDON, January 1st.

A Headquarters despatch says that on Friday evening, south-east of Arras, a small party of our troops seized a portion of the German front line and inflicted several casualties. After fulfilling its mission, the party withdrew. Our loss was only a few wounded.

The enemy on Saturday morning exploded a mine near the Hohenzollern redoubt, but failed to do any damage. There has been less artillery activity to-day.

GERMAN ATTACK IN VOSGES.

COMPLETELY REPULSED.

PARIS, January 1st.

A communiqué states:—Our batteries successfully repulsed the enemy first and second line trenches in Belgium. We wrecked a German work west of Soignies.

The Germans in the Vosges, after artillery preparation, launched an infantry attack on Hirsstein, which was completely repulsed.

MINOR OPERATIONS.

PARIS, January 1st.

To-day's communiqué reports minor operations, which were favourable to the French.

ENEMY ARTILLERY SILENCED.

PARIS, January 2nd.

The evening communiqué says:—Between the Aisne and the Oise our heavy artillery silenced enemy batteries south of Roye.

There was mine fighting between Soissons and Rheims.

Great activity was displayed by the French artillery in the Vosges, in the Muhlback region.

An enemy long-range gun dropped ten shells into Nancy, killing two of the inhabitants and wounding seven. The material damage was slight. We immediately silenced the gun.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AVIATORS BOMB GREEK TROOPS.

PARIS, January 1st.

A communiqué says:—German aviators over Salonika dropped bombs on the Greek troops.

ARREST OF ENEMY CONSULS.

FOLLOWS GERMAN AIR RAID ON SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, January 1st.

It was after four o'clock had flown over Salonika dropping bombs without damage, that General Barrail ordered the arrest of the enemy Consuls and their staffs: British and French troops surrounded the Consulates, arrested everybody therein, and seized the archives.

EXILED SERBIAN MONARCH AT SALONIKA.

GREEK TROOPS FORM GUARD OF HONOUR.

ATHENS, January 2nd.

The King of Serbia has arrived at Salonika, accompanied by some of his Ministers, aboard a French warship. The public were stirred at the unexpected arrival of the exiled monarch. Greek troops formed a Guard of Honour for their Allied Sovereign.

MONTENEGRINS PUNISH AUSTRIANS.

ENEMY'S GREAT LOSSES.

CETINJE, January 1st.

The Montenegrins have had further successes, annihilating an enemy detachment and capturing prisoners in Novibazar. They also repulsed an Austrian attack on the Mount Lovcen front, inflicting great losses.

AUSTRIANS COMPELLED TO RETIRE.

LONDON, January 2nd.

A Montenegrin communiqué mentions further successful attacks by the Montenegrins, compelling the Austrians to retire at various points.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EFFECTIVE ALLIED ARTILLERY WORK.

PARIS, January 1st.

A communiqué says that Allied artillery in the Dardanelles effectively bombarded the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast, destroying several guns and exploding a munition depot.

EGYPTIAN FRONTIER FIGHT.

ARABS FLEE IN DISORDER.

CAIRO, January 1st.

Details of the Egyptian frontier fight show that the Arabs at Matru fled in disorder, leaving 400 killed, 82 prisoners, and much booty. Our casualties were only 10 killed and 53 wounded.

HUGE CAPTURES OF BOOTY.

CAIRO, January 1st.

It is officially announced that our force, which advanced from Matru to round up Bairun's camp, found that he had retreated hastily, leaving a month's supplies, 400 sheep, 90 camels, and 200 tents.

The booty captured after the action at Majid included: 12,000 rounds of small arm ammunition, 300 sheep, 84 camels, five tons of barley. Moreover, 60 camels were destroyed by artillery fire.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

KAISER'S VAINGLORIOUS NEW YEAR MESSAGE.

"GOD FOR GERMANY'S GREATNESS."

AMSTERDAM, January 1st.

The Kaiser has issued a vainglorious New Year message to the Navy and Army. "Superior numbers have failed before your loyalty and bravery. Wherever I have sent you into battle you have gained a glorious victory. A madly impotent enemy will try to deprive you of all that makes life worth living, having long ago abandoned hope of beating us in a fair fight. We enter the new year with God for Germany's greatness."

SMALL INVESTORS AND WAR LOANS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Committee on War Loans for the small investor recommended that during the war there be no limit to the yearly or total amount of individual deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank; also the immediate issue of Exchequer Bonds in £5, £20, and £50 nominations on similar terms to the existing £100 Bonds. These small Bonds will be sold at the Post Office. The Treasury agrees to the recommendations.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

AIRMAN DECORATED.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Squadron Commander R. B. Davies for rescuing a fellow airman at Ferejk.

The brave deed which won the distinction was performed in November last when two British aeroplanes gallantly and successfully attacked the important railway station of Ferejk, near Enos. The enemy's fire brought one of the aeroplanes to the ground, but the pilot was able to burn the machine. When Squadron Commander Davies saw his friend's plight he descended and rescued him just as the enemy were running up.

TSAR APPOINTED BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, January 2nd.

H.M. the King has appointed the Tsar of Russia a British Field-Marshal.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

VISCOUNT FRENCH'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LONDON, January 1st.

Seventy-seven pages of the Gazette are occupied with the names of the officers and men recommended by Field-Marshal Viscount French for gallant and distinguished service in the field.

The list includes General Sir Douglas Haig, the present Commander-in-Chief, Major-General Charles Carmichael Monro, Sir W. Robertson, Colonel Seely (the former Secretary of State for War) and Prince Alexander of Teck.

Among others are Lieut-General Sir Edward Locke Elliot, Major-General Raleigh Gilbert Egerton, Havock Hudson, Henry D'Urban Keary, and Charles Patrick William Price.

Colonels T. M. Cartwright, A. S. Cobb, F. J. Edwards, W. H. Fasken, C. W. Jacob, F. C. Muspratt, C. E. Norris, G. F. Tinley and G. W. Walker.

Lieut-Colonels H. C. Holman, J. A. Longridge, A. G. Stuart and C. E. Leveson-Gower.

Majors G. D. Bruce, E. C. Conway Gordon, J. C. Freeland, W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, J. Hay, K. Henderson, W. S. Leslie, C. C. Newham, L. R. Nanghan, B. C. Waterfield, K. Wigram and G. J. Davis.

Captains H. L. Dyer, E. S. Gray, H. W. Hewitt, H. R. Hunt, D. K. McLeod, S. F. Muspratt, H. R. Reed, L. W. Reynolds, D. G. Rideway, D. G. Robinson, H. L. Scott, S. R. Shirley, W. L. Twiss, A. C. Tyrrell, E. S. Vickers, J. Whitehead, A. H. Wilson, D. D. Wilson, C. R. Bradley, A. Marshall, H. M. Hance and Reserve Lieutenant A. H. Parkes.

All of the Indian Army.

ADMIRALTY CHANGES.

PORTSMOUTH AND PLYMOUTH.

LONDON, January 2nd.

The Admiralty has announced that Admiral the Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil Colville, K.C.B., will succeed the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, and that Vice-Admiral Sir Geo. J. S. Warrender, Bt., K.C.B., will succeed Admiral Sir George le Carré Egerton, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

VISCOUNT FRENCH OF YPRES.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Times says that Field-Marshal French will assume the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

SIR JOHN SIMON RESIGNS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Home Secretary (Sir John Simon, K.C.) has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

The Times says that some of his colleagues hope that he will reconsider the matter.

HALF A MILLION CANADIANS.

OTTAWA, January 1st.

Sir Robert Borden, in a statement, says that the total Canadians recruited to the 15th December numbered 212,690, which number will be increased to half a million.

SHIPPING AMALGAMATION.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Brookbank and Well shipping lines have amalgamated.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The New Year's Honours List includes the following:—

KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

Duke of Devonshire, Earl Curzon of Kedleston.

VISCOUNT.

Baron Mersey.

John Charles Bigham, now Viscount Mersey, was born in 1840 and is a son of John Bigham, a merchant of Liverpool. He was created a Knight in 1897 and a Baron in 1910. He was President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice from 1909 to 1910, and was appointed Commissioner to enquire into the wreck of the *Titanic* in 1912. He acted as Chairman of the Court of Enquiry into the torpedoing of the *Lusitania*.

BARONS.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, William Waldorf Astor, D. A. Thomas, Sir A. Henderson, Bt., M.P., Capt. C. W. Norton, M.P.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy is the Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. D. A. Thomas is the Welsh coal magnate and the managing director of the Cambrian Combine and other colliery companies. Recently he has acted as Mr. Lloyd George's right-hand man in the work of providing munitions, and was appointed to supervise the munitions contracts placed in U.S.A.

Sir A. Henderson, Unionist M.P. for St. George's, Hanover Square, is Chairman of the Great Central Railway and has been Chairman of the Railway Companies' Association since 1909.

Capt. C. W. Norton, Liberal M.P. for Newton West, is Assistant Postmaster-General and was formerly Junior Lord of the Treasury. He served for some years in India with the 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

Rt. Hon. Charles Booth, P.C., Sir George Bullough, Mr. Richard Eubridge, Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, Sir Charles Johnston, Rt. Hon. Ignatius J. O'Brien, Mr. S. Ernest Palmer, Hon. Charles Russell, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee, Mr. A. Yarrow, Sir John Jardine, Mr. J. Rutherford, Mr. Henry Webb.

The Rt. Hon. Charles Booth is a partner in Alfred Booth & Co. and Chairman of the Cunard S.S. Line. He was a member of the Tariff Commission in 1904, and has published a number of works on economic subjects.

Sir George Bullough was created a Knight in 1901. He has served as a Captain in the Imperial Yeomanry, and during the South African war, he was in charge of a hospital-ship for the sick and wounded. He is the proprietor of the Island of Rhum, Argyllshire, and M.F.H. of the Ledbury Foxhounds. He has been created a baronet in recognition of his services in connection with the war.

Mr. Richard Eubridge is the managing Director of Harrod's Stores, and has been exceedingly active in war-relief work.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Edward Goschen, G.C.B., is the ex-Ambassador at Berlin. He has had a highly distinguished diplomatic career, and the account of his famous interview with the German Chancellor just previous to the outbreak of war has probably been more widely read than any other document in history. It was in his conversation with Sir William Goschen that the German Chancellor referred to "the scrap of paper."

Sir Charles Johnston, the present Lord Mayor of London, was created a Knight in 1911. He is a son of John Johnston, a shipowner of Liverpool, and well acquainted with the Far East.

The Rt. Hon. Ignatius J. O'Brien, has been Lord Chancellor of Ireland since 1913. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1911 and Attorney-General in 1912-13.

Mr. S. Ernest Palmer is a director of Messrs. Huntley & Palmer, and the eldest son of one of the founders of this famous firm of biscuit manufacturers. He has been created a baronet in recognition of his services to music. He is a member of the Council of the Royal College of Music and has given generously towards the encouragement of British musical composers.

The Hon. Charles Russell is a well-known solicitor. He has occupied many important positions, including that of Solicitor for the British Agent in the Behring Sea Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States.

Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick Charles Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., was the Commander of the British squadron which defeated the Germans off the Falkland Islands, thus clearing the seas of the last vestige of German naval power.

Sir John Jardine, K.C.I.E., had a distinguished career in the Indian Civil Service and has been the Liberal M.P. for Roxburghshire since 1906. He was Acting Chief Justice in India in 1895.

Mr. John Rutherford, Conservative M.P. for the Darwen Division of Lancashire, was Mayor of Blackburn in 1898-99 and has considerable interests in the cotton industry. He was formerly the Colonel commanding the Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry.

THE ORDER OF THE BATH.
Grand Cross (G.C.B.)—Sir Robert Chambers, Governor of Ceylon.

Commander (K.C.B.)—Vice-Admiral John Michael de Robeck, Major-General Arthur Phayre, of the Indian Army, Lieut-General Sir Percy Lake, and Major F. J. Aylmer, R.E.

ORDER OF MERIT.
Mr. Henry James, the well-known author.

THE STAR OF INDIA.
Knight Grand Commander (G.C.S.I.)—General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Commander-in-Chief in India.

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.
Knight Commander (K.C.V.O.)—Sir James Robert Dunlop-Smith, Political A.D.C. to Secretary of State for India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

The Honorary Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon His Highness the Sultan of Johore.

Knight Grand Cross (G.C.M.G.)—Lt. General Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar.

Commanders (K.C.M.G.)—Vice-Admirals Sackville Hamilton Carden, Frederic Edward E. Brock, Sir George Edwin Patey, Arthur Henry Limpus, and Cecil Ffrench Threlby. Sir E. M. Merowether, G. Vernon of Sierra Leone, The Hon. Wm. Thomas Mackenzie, High Commissioner of New Zealand, The Hon. William Thomas White, Minister of Finance, Canada, The Hon. L. D. Carnegie, H.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal.

Companions (C.M.G.)—Mr. Thomas Harold Lyde, Consul-General at Bangkok; Mr. Arthur Hyde Lay, Consul-General, Seoul, and Mr. Bernard Senior, Treasurer and Commissioner of Stamps, Ceylon.

KNIGHTS.

The Honours' List includes twenty-eight Knights:—

Mr. Thomas Beecham, conductor, composer and operatic impresario, son of Sir J. Beecham.



**VAPIER
JOHNSTONE'S**
"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
**BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS**
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Consumption.

The use of cod liver oil in early and advanced stages of consumption meets with the universal approval of doctors who, on account of its absolute purity, its power of reducing the number of tubercular bacilli, and its value as a healing, soothing strength-maker invariably insist on genuine

**SCOTT'S
Emulsion**

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

[1137-4]

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, swell, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression of a hole, that the skin is hot, red, and itchy, which are all the symptoms you have tried. Perhaps your knee is swollen, the joint being inflamed, the skin with the mites, rashes which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds, the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not! Try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer to the use of Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Housemaid's Knees, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Scalds, Insect and Dog bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of

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OINTMENT AND PILLS.**

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These tiny Capsules — superior to Copaliba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. **PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne** Sold by all Chemists.

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CURES ALL SKIN DISEASES WITHOUT INJURY.
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THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday evening, and issued in our Evening Extra yesterday.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COMPULSORY SERVICE QUESTION.

A LABOUR CONFERENCE.

LONDON, December 30th.

The Labour Conference on the compulsory service question has adjourned. It is announced that a larger Conference will take place later to-night and that probably a statement will be issued.

LATER.

A Labour Conference presided over by Mr. Henderson to-night decided to hold a National Conference, representative of the entire movement, in London on January 6th, to consider the compulsory question. It was announced at the Conference that Mr. Asquith will introduce the Government Bill on January 5th.

LONDON, December 31st.

It is reported that, at the Labour Conference last night, Mr. Henderson advised the general acceptance of the Government scheme.

PROLONGED CABINET MEETINGS.

LONDON, December 31st.

It is authoritatively stated that, as a result of to-day's Cabinet meeting, there are no longer any fears of a crisis, involving resignations. A basis of unanimity was reached and there was complete acceptance of the principle that the "Asquith pledge" must be observed. When the Bill is submitted to Parliament it will be unanimously supported by those members of the Government whose conversion has hitherto been doubtful.

The only doubtful Minister is Mr. Henderson, whose position is dependent on the attitude of the Labour Conference.

LONDON, January 1st.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet which lasted for over two hours, Mr. Asquith presiding. There was a full attendance. It is generally surmised that the whole of the compulsory question was discussed. No statement is expected till Parliament reassembles.

Probably Mr. Henderson will convey the Cabinet's decision at the forthcoming great Labour Congress.

A later message says that there was another meeting of the full Cabinet later in the afternoon. The meeting was again prolonged and has been adjourned till Monday.

It is understood that the consideration of the draft of the National Service Bill was not completed.

The full attendance at both meetings is regarded as showing that there have been no resignations hitherto.

THE "ANCONA" NOTE.

AUSTRIA'S CONCILIATORY REPLY.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

The Austrian reply to the Ancona Note is most conciliatory in tone. It repeats the arguments that the vessel tried to escape, and declares that the loss of life was chiefly due to the action of the crew in leaving the passengers to their fate and to panic on board. The loss due to Austrian shots was negligible.

The Note adds, however, that the Austrian commander has been punished for neglecting to observe the rules of life-saving, and expresses Austria's readiness to indemnify the Americans, though she cannot accept responsibility for the loss of the ship.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Austrian reply to the American Note is a remarkable climbdown, and positively concurs with the principle that private vessels, if they do not try to escape or resist, shall not be destroyed until the passengers and crew are placed in safety. The Austrians are anxious that relations with America should be still more cordial.

The submarine believed that the Ancona was a transport, and the reply says that the commander was most careful that passengers could save themselves before it was sunk.

The Note affirms that all could have been saved if the ship had not been deserted by the crew, and further declares that Austria cannot be responsible for the capsizing of boats before the torpedo was fired. Nevertheless, Austria was desirous to show friendly feelings to America and is prepared to even indemnify cases of loss which cannot be proved against the submarine.

GERMANY DISHEARTENED.

BECAUSE OF NO REAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, December 30th.

Information received from diplomatic sources in many quarters confirms the report that Germany is very disheartened because she is making no real progress, largely owing to the blockade.

Though the Germans recognise that the chance of a successful offensive in the West is gone, they are debating the question of a new attack, and it is understood that they have decided to attempt an early smashing blow.

That their fear of Russia is extreme is admitted. Their achievements in the Balkans have been practically valueless, and there is the strongest objection to sending troops to Asia. Hence the importance attached to the diplomatic activities at Lausanne and Count Dondersmark, who are understood to be in communication with the Kaiser.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

LONDON, December 31st.

Sir Altman Abdul Aziz has arrived in London.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.

KING'S MESSAGE TO M. POINCARÉ.

LONDON, January 1st.

The King, on the occasion of the New Year, has telegraphed to M. Poincaré, President of the French Republic, the warmest wishes for his welfare. His Majesty says "the heroism and sacrifices of our gallant soldiers have rendered 'indivisible' the ties binding the two countries" and expresses deep admiration of the splendid qualities of the land and sea forces of France, which are a sure guarantee of ultimate victory.

VICTORY THIS YEAR.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS.

PARIS, January 1st.

President Poincaré, in a long New Year letter to the troops, dwells on the unshaken unanimity of the country to prosecute the war until victory and declares that no compromise is possible. Any ambiguous offer of peace merely meant dishonour, ruin and enslavement. Any momentary faltering would be ingratitude to the dead and treason to posterity. The nation which first grows tired will be vanquished, but France will not grow tired.

"Never had we a finer army and better trained and braver troops. Everywhere I have seen you I have quivered with admiration and hope. You will conquer. The year now opening will see the complete defeat of the enemy and bring you the joy of victory."

SERBIAN TREASURY REMOVED TO PARIS.

TOULON, December 31st.

A cruiser has arrived bearing the contents of the Serbian Treasury (which is being taken to Paris) together with members of the Russian Legation lately in Serbia.

KAISER INDISPOSED.

LONDON, December 30th.

A semi-official Berlin telegram admits that the Kaiser is suffering from a non-malignant tumour, which necessitates his Majesty remaining indoors.

The Kaiser has returned from Russia suffering from a number of violent ear-aches, which the doctors hitherto have been unsuccessful in removing and there is a danger of blood poisoning. The Kaiser is in bed and is being nursed by the Kaiserin. He only receives certain State officials. He is suffering from great depression. The people of Berlin were disappointed by the Kaiser being unable to attend the New Year parade and the wildest rumours are circulating.

CANADA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

MINISTER'S BRIGHT STATEMENT.

OTTAWA, December 31st.

The Hon. Mr. White, the Minister of Finance, in his statement, says that owing to the reduction in the expenditure, due to the policy of proceeding only with works under contract at the outbreak of war, and largely increased customs and excise revenues, the Canadian financial position is most favourable. These increases, together with the recent loan, provide war expenditure until June.

BRYAN'S PEACE TREATY.

REPRESENTATIVE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

The personnel of the International Commission representing Britain and the United States, under the Peace Treaty negotiated by Mr. Bryan, includes the American jurist, Mr. George Gray-Lord Bryce, the Arctic explorer Dr. Nansen to be umpire. If British Dominions are involved in the controversy, the respective High Commissioners will represent them.

ARMY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, December 31st.

The following have been gazetted Lieut. Generals:—Major-General William Poulton, C.B., and Major-General Aylmer.

HONGKONG POLICEMEN IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 30th.

Twenty-seven Hongkong policemen have arrived in London to enlist.

AUSTRALIA'S OVERSEA SHIPPING.

MELBOURNE, January 1st.

The Advisory Council on freights is preparing a scheme which will embrace all overseas shipping to and from Australia as though it were controlled by a single company.

PEACE PILGRIMS' PROGRESS.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Ford expedition has set out for Copenhagen from Stockholm.

HOLLAND'S COAST DEFENCE.

KRUPPS' CONTRACT AMENDED.

THE HAGUE, December 31st.

The Second Chamber has passed the Estimates for coast defence without a division. The Minister for War replying to a question, intimated that Krupps' contract for the fortification of Flushing had been amended after consultation with experts.

SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 30th.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the silver market is no longer depressed. The Indian bazaar has absorbed supplies at rising rates despite a considerable amount of special selling. Continental and home orders have assisted the upward trend of prices. There have been some moderate sales from China.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TAUBES FLY OVER SALONIKA.

SALONIKA, December 30th.

Considerable excitement was caused in the morning by three Taubes flying over the town and harbour. They were heavily bombarded by warships, but were apparently untouched, as they were flying at a great altitude.

BULGARIAN CAMP BOMBARDED.

PARIS, December 31st.

A communiqué states that French aeroplanes bombarded Bulgarian camps east of Lake Doiran.

SARRAIL'S COUP.

ENEMY CONSULS IN SALONIKA ARRESTED.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Times correspondent at Salonika reports that the German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian Consuls, staff, and families have been arrested by order of General Sarrail (the French Commander-in-Chief) and taken on board a French warship. The four consulates have been occupied by the Allied troops.

PROTEST FROM GREECE.

ATHENS, January 1st.

Greece has protested against the arrest of the Consuls at Salonika, which she describes as a violation of sovereign rights.

ENEMY COMPLAINS TO GREECE.

The Central Powers, Bulgaria and Turkey have collectively complained to Greece of the arrest of their Consuls at Salonika. M. Skouloudis replied that a protest had already been lodged in London and Paris.

DEFENCE OF SALONIKA.

WHAT AN ATTACK WOULD COST THE ENEMY.

PARIS, January 1st.

A Rome telegram states that General Castelnau, in an interview, was quite enthusiastic about the defence of Salonika. A member of the General's suite declared that the attack will cost the enemy 150,000 men.

ITALIANS AT DURAZZO.

PARIS, January 1st.

A Valona telegram is published to the effect that an Italian regiment has been sent to Durazzo. The Bulgarians are exceedingly short of ammunition.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REMOVAL OF TROOPS FROM GALLIPOOLI.

AN EYE-WITNESS' ACCOUNT.

HOW THE TURKS WERE HOODWINKED.

LONDON, January 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at the Dardanelles, describing the evacuation of the Sulva Bay and "Anzac," of which he was an eye-witness, says that the whole operation was carried out under the eyes and the guns of 50,000 Turks, who did not realise that it had begun till hours after the last naval beach parties had slipped away. All the equipment for transport and ammunition were removed, and nearly all the stores. The entire force, with gear intact, is thus ready for service elsewhere. The Turks were on the higher ground all round, and the whole of Sulva Bay was while the main Australian disembarking beach was overlooked from Snapper's Ridge, 1,100 yards away. The question was with what proportion of loss it would be possible to withdraw the army consisting of three "Anzac" divisions—and an Indian brigade—occupying a front of 5,000 yards, which was hardly anywhere 500 yards and at some points only fifty yards from the enemy's positions. The disembarking beaches were all within field-gun range, and some were within rifle range. If the enemy had discovered what we were doing they could have followed us up and compelled a bloody rearguard action, and the abandonment of the wounded and all the guns and train that were still ashore.

The precautions taken, however, were such that the Turks had no inkling of our intentions. They fired the usual daily quantity of shells, with a little extra, as is customary on Sundays, but they only wounded one man. By four on Monday morning practically everybody was off. Parties, however, were fetching the last stragglers as late as eight o'clock. The medical staff, who had been left to tend any who might be wounded of whom, however, there were none—were also fetched, as well as the men who had been left to ignite the few piles of provisions which had been abandoned. Then a huge mine was exploded on the neck of two ridges along which it was undesirable that the Turks should follow us. This had the desired effect. The Turks had the desired effect. The Turks were at tacking, and they kept up a furious rifle fire for forty minutes.

Shortly afterwards flames shot up from various beaches from the pile of petrol-soaked provisions, but even that did not arouse the Turks. At daybreak the transports were all away and the warships began bombarding the beaches, breaking up piers, sunken ships and water-tanks, being determined to leave the enemy nothing but firewood. The Turks at last woke up and also began bombarding the beaches. They must have thought we were mad—and were firing at each other. They also heavily bombarded Hill 10, Chocolate Hill, and Lalababa, where there was no longer a soul, and they were still doing so when my battleship left the bay at nine.

Our casualties were an officer and two men wounded at Sulva, and two men at "Anzac," which is less than the daily average. As these were due to chance shots and were in no wise intended to hinder the operations, of which the Turks were ignorant, it may be said that the evacuation did not cost a single casualty. All the guns were removed except three field-guns and two worn-out howitzers, which were destroyed as soon as they had fired the last shots.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 31st.

A communiqué states that there has been great artillery activity at the Dardanelles. A French battleship bombarded the Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast.

ALLIES' NEW MOVE IN ASIA MINOR.

GREEK PROTEST RECEIVED IN FRIENDLY SPIRIT.

ATHENS, December 31st.

The French Government has received the Greek protest regarding the occupation of Castello Rizo (a Greek island off Adalia, Asia Minor) in a friendly spirit, assuring Greece that it was a necessity of war and only provisional.

It is understood that at last night's Greek Cabinet optimism prevailed, and the relations between Greece and the Entente are regarded as quite friendly.

ENEMY INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

HUGE DISCOVERY OF AMMUNITION.

TEHRAN, January 1st.

The Russians found 1,600,000 rifle cartridges and 3,000 rounds of gun ammunition at Kum.

Colonel Edwall, the Swedish chief instructor of the gendarmes, and two rebel instructors have been dismissed and another resigned.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

VIOLENT BATTLE IN GALICIA.

LONDON, December 31st.

The violence and extent of the great battle in Eastern Galicia are increasing, says an Austrian communiqué, which adds that the Russians yesterday attacked not only on the Bessarabian front, but also the Austrian positions east of the Lower and Middle Styria. The communiqué claims that the advance "mostly" failed.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AUSTRIAN NAVAL RAID.

RESULTS IN THE LOSS OF TWO DESTROYERS.

LONDON, December 30th.

The Italian official account of the Austrian raid on Durazzo states that the enemy forces consisted of a scouting cruiser and five destroyers. The damage done was insignificant. A message from Durazzo states that the survivors of the destroyer *Lika* were captured, and that an enemy aeroplane was brought down by an Allied destroyer.

The Allies' ships were unscathed. The Austrian official account of the Durazzo action says that two destroyers were mined during the bombardment. One sunk and the other was taken in tow, but had to be sunk on the approach of hostile cruisers and destroyers.

BRITISH NAVAL LOSS.

CRUISER "NATAL" SUNK IN HARBOUR.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

The Austrian official account of the Durazzo action says that two destroyers were mined during the bombardment. One sunk and the other was taken in tow, but had to be sunk on the approach of hostile cruisers and destroyers.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 31st.

An official statement issued from Headquarters states that British aeroplanes effectively bombed Comines station and Herilly aerodrome. There were twelve air encounters during the day, while the artillery on both sides was active near Ypres and Fricourt.

GERMAN ATTACK AT FRICOURT.

LONDON, December 31st.

The text of a Headquarters despatch reports that sixteen of our aeroplanes bombed Comines station, railway lines and sheds. Ten aeroplanes attacked the Herilly aerodrome, which was considerably damaged. All the machines in both cases returned safely.

There were twelve air encounters during the day. One of our machines engaged four of the enemy's, and one of the latter is believed to have been brought down and another damaged, all four being driven off. One of our aeroplanes was brought down as a result of a combat with two hostile machines.

The enemy during the night heavily shelled the trenches south of Fricourt. A few Germans penetrated one of our front trenches, but were immediately ejected. The weather has been fine. Our artillery is active at various places, and the artillery on both sides is active north of Ypres.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 31st.

A communiqué says our artillery expended ammunition depots in Artois, and destroyed machine-gun shelters between the Oise and the Aisne.

Our artillery was most active in the Vosges, especially in the regions of Hartmannswillerkopf, Metzeral and Ling. A French shell caused a big explosion in a wood in the valley of Foch, while a German grenade attack at Rehfeld was easily repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

PARIS, December 31st.

A communiqué says that a German grenade attack in Champagne was defeated.

MINE WARFARE.

BRITISH HOWITZERS ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 1st.

An official message from Headquarters says the enemy has been active in mining about the quarries north of Loos.

Five mines were exploded yesterday evening, causing some few casualties and slight damage to our trenches. No attack was made and the damage is being repaired.

There has been artillery activity on both sides about Hulluch, Givenchy, Hytcheto, and St. Julien, and there has been an increase in hostile shelling about Arrancieres. Our heavy howitzers considerably damaged various points of the hostile line.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. & Mrs. A. bel Ander, Mr. & Mrs. E. Anser, Mr. R. L. Atkin, Mr. H. Murray, Mr. J. H. Baring, Mr. E. R. Bell, Mr. R. E. Bell, Mr. O. D. J. Bell, Mr. & Mrs. K. W. Bean, Mr. & Mrs. C. W. Bewick, Mr. J. J. Bartlett, Mr. H. Bickel, Mr. J. C. Bonaroff, Mr. & Mrs. H. Brown, Mr. H. Brookes, Mr. J. B. Buchanan, Mr. J. C. Carey, Mr. J. C. Carey, Mr. C. Champin, Mr. H. Chatham, Mr. J. Cornhill, Mr. J. A. Connor, Mr. & Mrs. W. F

POETRY OF THE EMPIRE.

SIR HERBERT WARREN'S
LECTURE AT OXFORD.

Sir Herbert Warren, Professor of Poetry, delivered at Oxford, on November 13th, the first of two lectures on the Poetry of the Empire. He began by saying that one aspect of the present war had hardly been sufficiently noticed. It was a war of empire—of four empires and four kingdoms against three empires and one kingdom—and it was for empire, and by ourselves regarded mainly as a means to freedom and peace, and Germany largely as an end in itself. How terrible it was that such vast combinations, should be massed against each other! Yet there was consolation in this. It was a new phase in the history of the world and a phase, he hoped, leading towards peace. War had ceased in the past as men had combined in ever larger societies. First, private war had ceased, next war between cities and city states, and then war between kingdoms. So at last it would be with empires.

The poet, did not sufficiently reflect what a magnificent thing it was that war was impossible between the different parts of the British Empire, or of the Russian Empire, or of the United States. Only when these combinations became a menace to the world ought they to be broken up. They certainly made for peace.

FIRST POET OF EMPIRE.

War would not come to an end after this struggle, but he believed it would be more rare. The signs of empires would be the next before the parliament of man, the federation of the world. It became the more important to trace the inner spirit of the movement of England towards empire revealed in its poetry. When did the British poetry of Empire begin? It began with the Tudor kings, whose reign fused Wales with England, added Ireland, and ended with the inclusion of Scotland. Its first poet was a prose poet, Richard Hakluyt, author of "The Patterne of Voyages," the prose epic of the modern English nation, as Fraunce called it. These "Voyages" inspired Elizabethan poetry. Their influence could be read in Marlowe and Shakespeare.

The interfusion of Elizabethan action and letters had been well expressed by a young Australian and Oxford poet, Mr. Archibald Strong, in his "Sonnets of the Empire." The Elizabethan poetry was the common heritage of ourselves, of Canada, Australia and the United States. The Elizabethans had made the poetry of the Bible part of this heritage by the Authorized version.

The Stuart led the Imperial spirit down, but Cromwell and Blake revived it, and it was heard again resounding in Milton Marvell. Then came the long wars, which found their song, their echo, their record in Dryden and Cowper, Gray and Collins, Burns and Campbell. Yet this was still the poetry of the United Kingdom rather than of the Empire proper—the real Empire.

The Colonial self-governing Empire was very modern, existing in solution earlier, but crystallized by Mr. Chamberlain and the South African war. It brought in a whole range of new poetry, with new scenery and setting adding to the poetry of Snowdon, Loch Lomond and Killarney, the Tay and the Thames, the Severn and the Shannon, the poetry of the St. Lawrence, the Zambezi, the Murray and the Indus, of the Himalayas and the Matopos, the Rockies and Mount Cook.

TENNYSON, THE PROPHET POET.

More imperial still was the poetry which embodied the aims and ideals of the Empire itself. Of this the first, and still in some ways the greatest, poet was Tennyson, a true prophet poet. In the seventies he announced in a letter to a friend at Sydney his creed and vision that England and her colonies should be as much one empire as the counties of England are the kingdom. In youth he dreamed of universal peace, "that the war drum throbs no longer and the battle flag is furled." Then he saw it could only be reached gradually. He always desired to see England strong and well armed as the bulwark of freedom. Soon he saw that England alone was not strong enough for this mission, that the colonies were a source of strength, not of weakness, and wrote the famous lines about Canada in the epilogue to the Idylls, following them up with his many patriotic and Imperial pieces, especially the powerful poem on the Fleet, the truth of which this last year had brought out with such clearness. When he died, he handed on the sacred torch to the greatest Imperial poet of to-day. If Tennyson was the Moses of the British Empire, Rudyard Kipling was its Joshua.

There were other partial poets of Empire, poets of action—Sir Francis Doyle, Sir Alfred Lyall, Andrew Lang, with the present Laureate, Sir Henry Newbolt, Sir Owen Seaman, Mr. Arthur Benson, author of "Land of Hope and Glory," and the poets who sang of the present struggle, Oxford poets like Mr. Laurence Binyon and Cambridge poets like Mr. Rupert Brooke. There were a few, he wondered there were not more, English poets, too, who sang of the achievements of the Empire and not only of England, like Miss Jessie Pope in her "Song of the Maple Leaf." This spirited piece would form a natural introduction of the next lecture, in which he would invite them to look at the Empire through the eyes and to hear the voices of Canada and Australia.

SUEZ CANAL.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT.

The Admiral Commanding-in-Chief China Station has announced that he is able to state with authority that there is no intention to close the Suez Canal. This is with reference to a statement in the Dutch papers that it was intended to close the Suez Canal within three weeks.

DEMOCRACY AND EMPIRE.

LORD MILNER ON "THE WELDING
FIRE OF WAR."

Lord Milner presided at a public lecture given at King's College, London, by Mr. A. L. Smith, Dean of Balliol College, Oxford, on "The People and the Duties of Empire."

The lecture, which was the fourth of a course of weekly addresses by different lecturers on various aspects of the problem of "The Empire and the Future," was an examination of the attitude of the masses in Great Britain towards Greater Britain and a plea for the education of democracy in the ideals and problems of true Imperialism. Working men, said Mr. Smith, sometimes used to ask what the Empire was to them. "We have no stake even in England," they would say. Their apathy was partly due to unfavourable associations of the term "Empire" connected with the shoddy Empire of Napoleon III., the reactionary Empire of Russia, and the Empire boasted of by British jingoism. The real facts of Empire were not realized by the mass of the working men. But a change was coming fast. There was a growing desire for a real study of the meaning of Empire, in order to bring this about, he suggested a regular exchange of visits by working-class students between the Dominions and the mother country, a system of exchanging teachers with the Dominions, the stirring up of local education authorities to the importance of education in the duties of Empire, and other plans for a crusade of Empire.

Lord Milner expressed complete sympathy with the spirit in which the lecturer approached the question. Nothing, he said, was more impressed upon him than the fact that anything like progress in constructive Imperial work was absolutely impossible in a democratic country—much more in a group of democratic countries—unless the mass of the people took a real interest in the work. Those who, like himself, had been raising a feeble squeak for years on this question had been only too painfully conscious all the time that they were met with complete indifference, not to say hostility, from the great body of the working class. It was therefore a great encouragement to them to find that after all the great body of the nation was waking up to the importance of the question, owing no doubt very largely to the war. The word "Empire" had been a stumbling-block for years. It was a tremendous obstacle to the true understanding of Imperialism. But he was glad that it had not been abandoned, for people generally had now come to realize that when men spoke of the British "Empire" they meant, not domination, force, or militarism, but the permanent organic union of a number of free States to maintain the great human ideals which were common to them.

The lecturer had spoken of the necessity for giving immediate practical attention to the solution of the problems of Empire after the war. Time was when he thought that anything like an organic union of the British Empire was a thing which would come about very slowly and gradually. He thought now that in the heat of the strength of feeling which the war had excited it was possible to fuse metals in a short time which, in ordinary circumstances, might take years to weld. He believed that there would be a great opportunity—perhaps the only opportunity—of doing something really decisive soon after the war was over, and for that reason he attached immense importance to the great amount of educative work which was now being done in regard to Imperial questions. The depth and extent of the interest which was taken in the subject in these days were something quite novel. The absorbing interest of the war did not militate against the consideration of these matters. On the contrary, it furthered their consideration.

While the flower of our manhood were fighting for the preservation of the Empire, the elder men and the women could not be better employed than in getting some clear ideas as to what ought to be done for it and with it the moment the war was over. He believed that very shortly after the end of the war they would face the main problem of Imperial organization, not as an academic question, but as an immediate practical question. It would be forced upon them universally raised here; and if the war really proved to be a fire in which to work the stubborn and refractory material which the Empire was composed into a real new organic body politic, the advantage to humanity would be at least a great compensation for all the sufferings of the war.

GENERAL SMUTS' PRIDE IN
THE EMPIRE.BANISHING THE GERMAN FLAG
FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.

General Smuts, Minister of Defence, in a rousing speech to an overflowing mass meeting in the City Hall, Cape Town, recently, predicted that he would obtain in a few days the necessary men for the East African Contingent.

He emphasized the urgent necessity of this campaign in order to complete the work of driving out the German flag from Southern Africa, and pointed out that the Monroe doctrine, like America, by distance like Australia, by force or reserve power like Asia, and, therefore, it was a special call to, and the clear duty of the Union to see territory in Southern Africa inviolate against the designs found in a "Greater Germany."

The Minister's glowing tribute to the sacrifices of the French nation was the signal for a storm of cheers, and he was also warmly cheered when he said that the noble example set by Great Britain, where, without compulsion, millions of men had come forward, made him proud of the Empire to which he belonged. His feeling was that if we started this struggle with a certain amount of lukewarmness, there was no reason to be lukewarm now.

MR REDMOND'S VISIT TO
THE FRONT.OPTIMISTIC TROOPS AND
PERFECT ORGANISATION.THE BROTHERHOOD OF IRISHMEN
IN THE TRENCHES.

Mr. Redmond has recently spent a week at the front, visiting the Irish regiments there. Within two hours of his return he appeared on the platform at the Queen's Hall to appeal to Irishmen in London to enlist in the London Irish Rifles. Mr. Redmond said:—I have just concluded a visit to the French and English and Belgian lines. I have just finished the most interesting, the most thrilling, and the proudest week of my life. (Cheers.)

FIVE SHELLS TO ONE.

First of all, the one great impression that I have brought back from the front is the absolute confidence of our troops. There are no pessimists at the front. (Cheers.) From the Commander-in-Chief down through all ranks of the Army, there is one feeling, that of absolute confidence in the result of this war. (Cheers.) I can say from my experience there that there is a universal feeling of recentment against these people in this country who are spreading the spirit of pessimism. (Cheers.) It has been said to me over and over again: Why is not the "all-Scottish brigade" sent to the front? (Laughter.) The one remedy for any man who is depressed or despondent is to go to meet the troops at the front. The real truth of the matter is this: So far as the Western front is concerned, Germany is beaten. (Cheers.) Every day and every hour she is getting weaker on that front and we are getting stronger. For every shell the Germans throw to-day we throw five (cheers), and anybody who would attempt to preach pessimism in the English or the French or the Belgian lines to-day would get a very uncomfortable reception. The second great broad impression which I have brought back from my visit is the amazing character of the organization. No one can understand the organization of that Army of 1,000,000 men and more who has not seen something of it. We wonder how 24,000,000 or 25,000,000 a day are spent. A visit to the front is a great revelation. Although I do not know much about military matters, I still thought I had an intelligent knowledge, speaking generally, about these affairs, but I found that I was in a state of profound ignorance.

The organization is perfect in every possible respect—the transport of the troops, the transport of commissariat, the transport of clothing, and the transport of ammunition is going on to-day like clock-work.

CARE FOR SOULS AND BODIES.

The medical organization is amazing. A few yards behind the firing trench is a first-aid hospital. There is the doctor, there also is a priest or clergyman. (Cheers.) From there the wounded man is brought a little further back to the ambulances, and he goes by ambulance straight away to the clearing hospital. In cases which are not too bad for the treatment, it is true to say that within about seven or eight hours a wounded soldier may be back here in London (cheers), while the really serious cases will be in the great hospitals, and anything more perfect is impossible to conceive. (Cheers.) I am perfectly sure that no army in the field in the whole history of the world ever had as perfect a medical organization. (Cheers.)

So also may I say of the religious organization. War is a terrible thing and brings out many brutal acts, but was also very often brings out all that is good in a man. (Cheers.) No one can go as I went and see the Catholic chaplain, the Protestant chaplain, and the Presbyterian chaplain working hand in hand (brotherhood), no one can see of Christian brotherhood, no one can witness as I did the way of religious emotion and enthusiasm which sways the troops of all religions without admitting that with all its horrors war does bring out something that is noble in human nature.

I saw the men in the front firing line and in the support lines, and all along through France and Belgium I found them cheerful, confident, well-dressed, healthy, and fit in appearance, and I came to the conclusion that no army in the history of the world was ever better looked after and cared for than our Army in the field.

LORD ST. DAVID'S CHARGES AGAINST THE
STAFF.

That great work of organization, amazing as it is when you come to think of it, deals with over 1,000,000 men. That great work of organization is the work of the administrative staff. I think that nothing more mischievous or cowardly has ever been done in public life in this country than the speech the other day in the House of Lords of Lord St. David's, who pictured the General Staff which is working all this great system as having a good time in being made of shirkers, young fellows of high social position who have taken no share in the fighting, and who are living idle and vicious lives.

I say without circumlocution that that is a lie. (Cheers.) I have been a witness of the work of this administrative staff. These men are at work before 9 o'clock in the morning, and they go on with their work after dinner until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. So far from leading idle lives, they are the hardest-worked men I have ever come across. So far from being shirkers, almost all the young men who are employed upon the Staff are men who have already served in this war, who have been wounded and severely wounded, and some of these "shirkers" leading idle and vicious lives," and I inquired who they were. I found they were men who had been shot through both lungs nine months ago, who had come forward, instead of being sent right back to the front, to help at Headquarters—for the purpose of doing this work, and working from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 11 at night.

CORNWALL TO THE RED SEA.

BRITISH WIRELESS NEWS FOR
THE WORLD.

From a long-range station on the west coast of England wireless messages are sent out by the Government every day. Sometimes three or four messages are circulated in twenty-four hours. They are sent westward—the control of direction being possible under one of the latest inventions in connection with wireless telegraphy—so that they reach practically all parts of North and South America.

The German Government paid special attention to this business of influencing neutral opinion from the moment that hostilities began. The British Government service is now coping effectively with the German publicity campaign.

The headquarters of the "English Wireless" are at Marconi House, Strand, W.C., and the message is sent out every evening from the long distance station at Poldhu, Cornwall.

It consists of a summary of the official communications and of reports received from agencies. There is an agreement by which the Government adds whatever news it may consider desirable to circulate.

The message is of about 700 words and is transmitted from Tenebris, Las Palmas, Dakar (French Africa), and other places, so that it may reach the far corners of the world.

THE IRISH REGIMENTS.

Let me say just one thing which touched me and filled me with hope. To one part of the firing trenches I went to I found a battalion of the Ulster division from Belfast (cheers) side by side with the Dubliners. (Loud cheers.) I spoke to them all, and I found that, so far from any friction having arisen between them, they were there like true comrades and brother Irishmen. (Cheers.) I pray God that may go on. I pray that wherever an Irish battalion goes into action, there may be a battalion of the Ulster division alongside of them. (Cheers.) I need not point the moral to you. That is the way to end the unhappiness, the discord, and the confusion of Ireland. If Irish people come together in the trenches, risk their lives together, and spill their blood together, there is no power on earth which, when they come home, can induce them to turn as enemies one upon the other.

The one complaint I have to make with reference to the Irish regiments, is that they do not get sufficient recognition in dispatches. (Cheers.) At the front their deeds are the theme on every tongue, but from that of the Commander-in-Chief down; but if you are to judge from the official dispatches they have done nothing very remarkable. To-night I repeat an appeal which I made in the House of Commons recently—that when any regiment, English, Irish, Scottish, or Welsh, does something particularly gallant there should be official recognition of the fact. (Cheers.)

THE RESOLUTION OF BELGIUM.

Yesterday I spent in Belgium. I have never in my life felt so thrilled by pity and indignation. Such a scene of desolation and horror you cannot conceive. Churches battered to the ground and what should touch us even more deeply, to go down the centre of the street you have to climb over heaps of broken furniture, broken statues of the Virgin and of our Lord, and the little utensils and household goods of these people in one great mass of ruin. The bombardment still goes on.

To-day in the town of Neuport, which was a flourishing, fashionable seaside resort before the war, there is not a single man or woman or child. The day before we went there the shelling had been renewed—what military object to be derived from it I do not know. There was just one small portion of one tower of that superb Cathedral standing, and the day before I went there the Germans battered it down.

KING ALBERT.

Then I was presented to the King of the Belgians. (Cheers.) There is no more heroic figure and no more tragic figure in the world to-day, or perhaps indeed it would be too much to say in the pages of history. There he stands alone with a kingdom 25 miles long and 10 miles deep, with the remnant of his people in the trenches. He spends his time entirely in the trenches or riding about the lines or looking across the sea into the immeasurable future for some hope for his country or his people, but not with one quaver in his heart or his mind. There he stands and there he will stand, whatever the result may be for the independence of his country and for the rights of his people. (Cheers.)

He asked me to bring back to the Irish people the expression of his good-will and gratitude, and I ended the interview by assuring him that, come weal or woe, so long as it rested with us in Ireland we would have no peace which had not as its first condition the repatriation of the Belgians.

FROM THE IRISH TROOPS TO IRELAND.

In conclusion, let me say that I have brought back from the Irish troops from the front a message to Ireland. I told them that I brought them a message from Ireland of sympathy and of pride and encouragement, and they asked me to bring back the message to Ireland that they felt, every man of them, that in this war they were fighting, not merely for the absolute principle of liberty and right, but merely to avenge Belgium, but that they were fighting for the freedom and prosperity of their own beloved Ireland. (Cheers.) All they ask is that Ireland will stand by them. Ireland has sent them to the front, Ireland's duty is to stand by them; and what I would say to the Irish people is that Ireland would for ever be disgraced in the history of the world if, having sent these men to the front, they did not raise the necessary reserves to fill every gap that may arise in their ranks. (Cheers.)

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ARAKAN	JAVA	6th Jan.	9th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI	JAVA	7th Feb.	11th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN	JAVA	9th March.	13th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG	JAVA	7th April.	11th April.	do.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ALDIANA, British str., 2,979, W. Dunbar, 1st January—Chinwangto, 24th December, Coal.—Doddwell & Co.
 ASIA MARU, Japanese str., 2,411, Y. Mishi, 1st January—Singapore, 25th December, General.—Order.
 ATSUTA MARU, Jap. str., 4,002, Horder T. Satow, 31st December—London and Singapore, 26th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,177, W. Ross, 1st January—Shanghai, 27th December, General.—O. M. Co.
 DAQIN, Norwegian str., 897, A. T. Salveson, 31st December—Haiphong and Hoihow, 30th December, General.—Order.
 DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 692, T. Komishi, 31st December—Haiphong, 28th December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 HAITAN, British str., 1,183, J. S. Thomson, 1st January—Fochow and Amoy, 28th December, General.—Douglas LaPraik & Co.
 HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marquerite, 1st January—Haiphong, 30th December, General.—A. R. Marty & Co.
 NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 3,038, Taka hashi, 31st December—Moji, 24th December, Coal.—Order.
 PROMETHEUS, Norwegian str., 1,014, O. Haim, 1st January—Bangkok, 23rd December, General.—Order.
 PORTHOUS, French str., 7,337, Lauriol, 2nd January—Haiphong, 28th December, General.—M. M. Co.
 RIJOUN MARU, Japanese str., 2,979, Y. Yamaguchi, 31st December—Kee-lung, 28th December, General.—Doddwell & Co.
 TALOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T. Hamada, 1st January—Manila, 30th December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,473, H. Sakai, 1st January—Haiphong, 29th December, Rice.—Order.
 TAMING, British str., 1,356, Blackburn, 1st January—Manila, 28th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TACOMA MARU, Japanese str., 3,644, T. Hatakeyama, 1st January—Haiphong, 30th December, Rice.—Order.
 TAIJAWONG, Dutch str., 3,001, A. Aldenburger, 31st December—Amoy, 29th December, General.—Order.
 YINCHOW, British str., 1,210, E. L. Jones, 1st January—Shanghai, 28th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES

CASTLEFIELD, British str., for Swatow, 1st January, 2nd.
 CHONGKANG, British str., for Canton, 1st January, 2nd.
 HAICHING, British str., for Swatow, 1st January, 2nd.
 HYSAN, British str., for Shanghai, 1st January, 2nd.
 KANGO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow, 1st January, 2nd.
 KUMSANG, British str., for Haiphong, 1st January, 2nd.
 LUCHOW, British str., for Shanghai, 1st January, 2nd.
 TAIHUN, Chinese str., for Canton, 1st January, 2nd.
 ROKKOSAN MARU, Jap. str., for Moji, 1st January, 2nd.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The str. *Chuyen* reports: Fine weather, light S.E. wind.
 The str. *Haitan* reports: Moderate N. Easterly breeze cloudy, fine clear weather.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Tacoma Maru*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. J. F. Kohler, Miss Mary E. Souder, Miss R. Binyars, Miss A. Rang, Mr. K. P. Kohler, Mr. W. H. M. Cameron, and Mr. H. M. Ward.
 Per *Porthoos*, from Haiphong, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Courlet, Madam Gaudiot, Mr. R. T. Stainer, Mr. E. A. Sho, Mr. M. X. Nassini, Mr. Duboumal and Mr. Caie.
 Per *Atsuta Maru*, from London, etc., for Hongkong, Mr. H. E. Spencer Payne, Mr. and Mrs. V. Findlay Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Worby, and 2 children, Mr. C. Monchet, Mr. H. Sulzer, Miss A. J. Powers, Rev. J. M. Tour, Mr. F. W. Holman, Mr. H. S. Peake, Major F. W. Cunningham, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. J. B. Speier, Miss L. dos Remedios, Miss M. Anderson, Sister G. Roncari, Sister C. Oliviers, Sister G. Roncari, Sister L. Adams, Sister R. A. Tricini, Mr. R. Laperal, Mr. W. Rossiter, Mr. F. S. How, and Mr. A. M. Jan.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Changsha*, of the Australian Oriental Line, left Sydney for Hongkong via usual Australian and Philippine ports on December 24th, and may be expected to arrive on or about January 18th.

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Kusang, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong on 4th January.

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Silk and Valerian and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-HIND," due in London about the 26th Feb. 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to J. D. PARR, For Superintendent, Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

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SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Kowloon. 3. From Kowloon to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

ORIGIN	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KANSAS	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	F. H. S. Stone	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th Feb.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATROH	Frean. str.	1st Jan.	K. Asakawa	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 11th inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, NAGASAKI, &c.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at Noon.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	KATHI-MIA	Brit. str.	1st Jan.		OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	ABAKAY	Dut. str.	1st Jan.		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 10th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHIVO MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	PRESEA MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.		TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 26th inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	W. Dixon Hopcraft	TOKYO KISEN KAISHA	On 3rd Feb., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd Feb.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	Takeda	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 8th inst.
DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	NIRKO MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	F. C. Gambrell	GIBB, LIVING, STOR & CO.	On 12th inst., at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1st Jan.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 14th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	YINCHOW	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	Higo	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	To-morrow at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KAMAKURA MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TJIKENPANG	Dut. str.	1st Jan.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NEILSON	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	A. M. King	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	Bradley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 7th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MORGANA	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	R. P. Fyfe, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 6th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAWACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	Kawashima	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
ANPING & TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	SOBHU MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	A. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 8 A.M.
SWATOW, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	KIUKANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	F. Robertson	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	To-morrow at D'light.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAITAN	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS LAIPRAIK & CO.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	BAITAN	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS LAIPRAIK & CO.	On 7th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	BAITAN	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	S. T. Mearns	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANILA	KUNSHANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	W. G. G. Leach	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 11th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	Murazumi	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	T. Yamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	SAIGON MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	P. Knight	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	KUMSANG	Brit. str.	1st Jan.	T. A. Mitchell	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 6th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	FOYLONG MARU	Jap. str.	1st Jan.	S. Fujino	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 5th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	To-morrow.
BATAVIA, OBERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 3rd Feb.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAIPHONG	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 6th inst., at 8 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 6th inst., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	CHUYEN	Chinese str.	1st Jan.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 6th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAITS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW FOOCHOW	"OHOYSANG"	Tuesday, 4th Jan., D'light.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 5th Jan., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Wednesday, 5th Jan., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"KUTSANG"	Thursday, 6th Jan., D'light.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Thursday, 6th Jan., 8 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday, 8th Jan., 8 P.M.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 8th Jan., 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 15th Jan., 3 P.M.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "MAUSANG," "LOKSANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

*These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

*Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei.

Takao, Usukan, Jassalon and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [5]

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Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

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HOMeward.

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SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Hongkong, 24th October, 1915.

AGENTS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
 "MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 2 FEB.	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 5 APRIL
"MONTEAGLE" ... 18	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 20
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 24	"MONTEAGLE" ... 26
"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 23 MAR.	"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 15

For further information, Sillings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

D. W. CRADDOCK,
 GENERAL TRAVEL AGENT,
 HONGKONG.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

FROM HONGKONG	CONNECTING WITH	FROM COLOMBO
24th January.	"GUJARAT"	18th February.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGO BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "SALAMIS"	PROPOSED SAILING
First Class Accommodation for Passengers.	From Hongkong: 3rd Feb., 1916.
Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.	
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—	

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON	For	Steamer	Calls
		"KANSAS"	On 16th Feb.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

OR to RYAN & Co., CANTON.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1915.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

1355.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

BORNEO MARU, Japanese str., 2,042, H. Kawai, 30th December—Batik Papan 23th December, General.—Doddwell & Co.
 CAMILLO, British str., 3,149, J. Roberts, 28th December—Singapore 13th December, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.
 CHACHOWITZ, British str., 1,183, J. De Wolf, 23rd December—Bangkok 10th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 CHONGSHING, British str., 1,256, V. M. Chiddell, 23rd December—Tientsin 19th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CROYSANG, British str., 1,424, G. S. Holmwood, 31st December—Shanghai 25th December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHUNSON, British str., —, C. J. Matlock, 30th December—Haiphong 23th December, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 FOOKSANG, British str., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell, 29th December—Moji 23rd December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 GLENALLOCH, British str., 1,434, M. Kenzie, 30th December—Singapore 21st December, General.—Chinese.
 FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., 1,389, J. Christensen, 30th December—Bangkok 19th December—Chinese.
 INXON, British str., 4,236, G. L. Stout, 28th December—Manila 10th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 KIMO MARU, Japanese str., 5,757, K. Ozawa, 29th December—Moji 24th December, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 KUMSANG, British str., 2,097, P. Knight, 30th December—Moji 25th December, General and Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KUMOW, British str., 1,350, J. Martin, 30th December—Saigon 25th December, Rice and General.—Chinese.
 LOREANG, British str., —, R. E. Matlock, 29th December—Haiphong 23rd December, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MORESBY, British str., 1,330, Thorsten, 30th December—Saigon 18th December, Rice.—Chinese.
 MANILA MARU, Japanese str., 6,031, N. Kobayashi, 27th December—Shanghai 25th December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 MAUBANG, British str., 1,943, G. H. Alcock, 28th December—Saigon 16th December, Wood and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MIDLANDS, British str., 2,900, Griffiths, 18th December—New York 17th November, General.—Bank Line.
 NICHIMARU, Japanese str., 1,633, S. Hibi, 30th December—Moji 24th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 OTARU MARU, Japanese str., 1,970, T. Yoshioka, 29th December—Moji 22nd December, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 PHUMPHEN, British str., 1,005, Bird, 26th December—Saigon 20th December, Rice.—Chinese.
 QUANTA, British str., 1,373, Hooker, 31st December—Bangkok 20th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ROKKOSAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,347, S. Mayetomi, 30th December—Hongay 28th December, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SALAMIS, British str., 4,508, D. A. Gardiner, 24th December—Cape Town 17th November, General.—Bank Line.
 SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., 1,119, A. Kobayashi, 31st December—Swatow 30th December, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 SZECHEUN, British str., 1,135, R. J. Cairns, 29th December—Hongay 22nd December, Coal.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TAIYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,030, T. Furuta, 26th December—Tientsin 19th December, Coal and General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 TAIHUN, Chinese str., 1,216, Westerland, 30th December—Shanghai 26th December, General.—Chinese.
 TAMING, British str., 1,350, Pennefather, 31st December—Manila 25th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 TIENTSIN, British str., 1,290, Cogran, 29th December—Chefoo, 14th December, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

VESSELS ON THE BERTS

THE BANK LINE LTD.

FOR MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"SALAMIS," 4,508 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, 8th January.

For Freight or Passage apply to THE BANK LINE LTD., General Agents, Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [1353]

THE AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.)

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. (With Liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"KATHLAMBA," 5,382 tons, will be despatched as above on MONDAY

